

dorsal fin with more or less dark and light longitudinal streaks.

Total length 340 mm.

Several specimens from the Victoria Falls, Zambesi, presented by Mr. T. Codrington, and from Lake Bangwelu, presented by Mr. F. H. Melland.

Nearly allied to *T. andersonii*, Casteln.; distinguished by the longer pectoral fin.

XVI.—*Descriptions of new African Batrachians preserved in the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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Pyxicephalus macrotympanum.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series between the choanæ, close to the inner borders of the latter. Head feebly depressed, much broader than long; snout rounded, as long as the orbit; canthus rostralis obtuse, loreal region concave; nostril a little nearer the eye than the end of the snout; interorbital space nearly as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, larger than the eye. Fingers extremely short, blunt, first and second equal; toes short, blunt, half webbed; sub-articular tubercles small; a large, compressed, very prominent but not sharp-edged inner metatarsal tubercle, its length equalling that of the inner toe. Tarso-metatarsal articulation reaching the tympanum; tibia two-fifths the length of head and body. Skin smooth. Pale greyish brown above, with dark brown dots, and a dark brown band extending from the end of the snout, through the nostril and eye, to the groin, where it breaks up into spots, and expanding into a large blotch below the eye and on the temple; a brown line borders the upper lip; lower lip with large brown blotches; lower parts white, with a few brown dots on the throat.

From snout to vent 55 mm.

A single female specimen from Gallaland, west of the Juba River, from the collection of Dr. Donaldson Smith. Had been referred to *Rana (Pyxicephalus) ornata*, Peters, in P. Z. S. 1895, p. 540; differs from that species in the broader head with more rounded snout and broader inter-orbital region, and in the larger tympanum.

Phrynobatrachus francisci.

Tongue with a conical papilla in the middle. Habit ranoid. Head moderate; snout short, rounded, projecting, without canthus; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum feebly distinct, about half the diameter of the eye. First finger not extending quite so far as second; toes two-thirds webbed; tips of fingers and toes obtusely pointed; subarticular tubercles small; two small, rounded metatarsal tubercles and a small conical tubercle in the middle of the tarsus. Tibio-tarsal articulation reaching the end of the snout; tibia half the length of head and body. Head and back with small smooth warts and short glandular ridges, limbs and lower parts smooth. Brown above, with a dark brown band between the eyes, two pairs of large dark brown spots on the back, separated by an interrupted yellow vertebral line, and dark cross-bars on the limbs; white beneath.

From snout to vent 15 mm.

A single specimen from the Zaria Province of Northern Nigeria, presented by Mr. A. C. Francis.

Hylambates verrucosus.

Vomerine teeth in two oblique series between the choanæ. Head a little broader than long; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the eye; canthus rostralis rounded; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, half the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, free; toes barely one-fourth webbed; disks rather large, as large as the tympanum; inner metatarsal tubercle small, oval, not compressed. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches between the shoulder and the eye; tibia two-fifths length of head and body. Skin with small smooth warts above, granulate on the belly and under the thighs. Dark purplish brown above and beneath; axil and groin with a large orange spot; thighs and lower surface of tibia and tarsus barred black and orange.

From snout to vent 58 mm.

A single female specimen from the Mabira Forest, Chagwe, Uganda, presented by Dr. C. Christy.

Hylambates christyi.

Vomerine teeth in two small groups just behind the level of the choanæ. Head much broader than long; snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the eye; canthus rostralis

obtuse; interorbital space as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum distinct, three-fourths the diameter of the eye. Fingers rather short, with a rudiment of web; toes half webbed; disks rather large, but much smaller than the tympanum; inner metatarsal tubercle large, compressed, about two-thirds the length of the inner toe. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye; tibia nearly half length of head and body. Skin smooth above; a fine glandular fold running from the eye downwards to the middle of the side. Purplish brown above, with rather indistinct dark cross-bands on the limbs; glandular lateral fold and a transverse line above the vent yellowish, dark-edged beneath; two or three dark brown ocellar spots edged with yellowish on the lumbar region; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 53 mm.

A single female specimen from the Mabira Forest, Chagwe, Uganda, presented by Dr. C. Christy.

XVII.—*A Revision of the Asilidæ of Australasia.*

By GERTRUDE RICARDO.

[Continued from vol. ix, p. 594.]

DEROMYIA, Philippi.

Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xv. p. 705 (1865).

Diogmites, Loew, Berlin. ent. Zeitschr. x. p. 21 nota (1866).

This genus has been as yet confined to the American continent, but the species described below appears to belong to the genus, which is distinguished by the closed fourth posterior cell of wing before it reaches the margin, by the absence of a style to antennæ, by the comparatively long first two joints of antennæ, and by the wide head. The face has no tubercle and the moustache is almost confined to the oral opening. My new genus *Neosaropogon* is distinguished from it by the fourth posterior cell of wing being open or only narrower at border.

Deromyia australis, sp. n.

Type (♀) and two other females from Stannary Hills, N. Queensland, *circa* 3000 feet (*Dr. T. L. Bancroft*), 1909.

An *Asilus*-looking species, with hyaline wings, blackish abdomen, reddish-yellow antennæ and legs.

Length of type 18 mm., others 16 mm.